

SEVEN YEARS AGO

A Rochester Chemist Found a Singularly Effective Medicine.
William A. Franklin, of the Franklin & Palmer Chemical Co., Rochester, N. Y., writes:



"Seven years ago I was suffering very much through the failure of the kidneys to eliminate the uric acid from my system. My back was very lame and ached if I overexerted myself in the least degree. At times I was weighed down with a feeling of languor and depression and suffered continually from annoying irregularities of the kidney secretions. I procured a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and began using them. I found prompt relief from the aching and lameness in my back, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was cured of all irregularities."

Sold by all dealers: 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

DIAMOND DEALER'S MISTAKE

One of His Own Gems, But He Failed to Recognize the Sparkler.

"Will you please examine this diamond," said a man who had stepped into a jeweler's shop, "and tell me what you think of it? If it is a good stone, I think I will buy it."

The jeweler took the gem, which was unset, and looked at it critically for a moment. Then in a confidential tone he said:

"Well, to tell you the truth, that isn't a very good stone. It hasn't much fire, it is badly cut, and there is something here very much like a flaw." Then he held the diamond under a microscope and examined it carefully, finally observing: "No, it isn't exactly a flaw, but I shouldn't call it a perfect stone. Now, if you want something really fine, here—"

"Excuse me," the other man interrupted. "I don't think I'll buy a diamond today. This is a diamond that one of your assistants let me take Saturday on approval. I deposited \$40 on it. Please let me have my money, and we will declare the deal off."

LIMB WASTED WITH ECZEMA

Suffered Untold Agonies—Doctor Said It Was the Worst Case—Wonderful Cure by Cuticura.

"I used the Cuticura Remedies for eczema. The doctor said it was the worst case he ever saw. It was on both limbs, from the knees to the ankles. We tried everything the doctors knew of, but the Cuticura Remedies did the most good. I was obliged to lie with my limbs higher than my head, for the pain was so terrible I could not walk. I suffered untold agonies. One limb wasted away a great deal smaller than the other, there was so much discharge from it. I found the Cuticura Remedies very soothing, and I still keep them in the house. I am very thankful to say that I am cured. I found the Cuticura Remedies all that you say they are. I hope that you may be spared many years to make the Cuticura Remedies for the benefit of persons suffering from the torture of skin diseases, such as I had. Mrs. Golding, Box 8, Ayr, Ontario, Canada, June 6, 1905."

COMMERCIAL CULLINGS.

The quantity of frozen meat exported from Argentina last year was 3,325,124 carcases of sheep and lambs, and 1,922,757 quarters of beef.

The mineral production of France consists of lead, zinc, copper, coal and lignite, iron, antimony, arsenic and salt. An immense quantity of building stone and slate is quarried. The cement and phosphate production is large, aggregating sums far up in the millions of dollars. Coal is the chief mineral product.

In the year 1890 Germany sent about \$10,710,000 in silks to the United States and Japan sent \$1,190,000 worth. In 1904-5 Germany sent about \$1,958,000 or silk goods to the United States, while Japan sent \$3,593,000 worth. Japanese exports of silk goods have tripled within ten years, increasing from \$7,470,000 in 1895 to \$22,410,000 in 1904-5, and the ascending in recent years.

PROFIT POINTERS.

Nobody wants an over-anxious man. He gets on one's nerves.

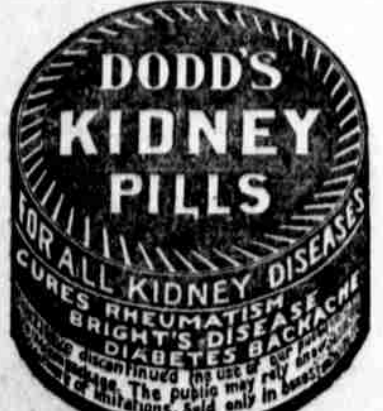
Did you ever know a "tricky" man to make a permanent success?

Matter is composed of atoms. Businesses are built up by attention to details.

Business is not necessarily hard work. Make it good fun, and you'll do more.

Leaving a Card.

"But, surely you are the man I gave some pie to a fortnight ago." "Yes, lily; I thought 'praps you'd like to know I'm able to get about again."—Tatler.



HAILSTORM HAVOC

GREAT DAMAGE DONE TO WHEAT CROPS OF KANSAS.

Insurance Against Loss from Storms of This Kind Is Now Taken Out by Many of the Farmers.

"Hailstorms have destroyed more wheat in Kansas in the last ten years than all the grasshoppers and chinch bugs since the state was organized, said a farmer from southern Kansas, whose crop was destroyed by a recent storm in that section."

"Last year one hailstorm in the northern part of Sumner county and the southern part of Sedgwick swept an area 30 miles long by two miles wide. About 38,900 acres, most of it in growing wheat that promised to yield 25 bushels to the acre, were destroyed. A half million dollars' worth of wheat was ruined in that one storm."

The hailstorm was never feared by the Kansas farmer until wheat became a staple crop. Corn will recover from a hailstorm and make an average crop, but a light fall of ice at a certain time will ruin a crop of wheat. May and June are the months of hailstorms in Kansas.

In France and Spain where the hailstorms destroy the grape crop large cannons have been placed on the hills above the vineyards. At the approach of a hailstorm explosives are shot into the cloud, and it's a belief among farmers—laughed at by scientific men—that the storm is sometimes dissipated. The Kansas farmer doesn't bombard the clouds. He has found that it pays better to insure his crops.

Hail insurance companies have been organized. The farmer insures his wheat crop against hail just as the man in the city insures his house against fire. He places whatever value on his crop he can afford to pay the premium on. Some farmers occasionally insure so heavily that they would not object to a hailstorm to save the expense of harvesting the crop.

The first hail insurance companies were mutual companies, organized among the farmers of a county or a district. It was soon found that those companies were not safe because a hailstorm usually cleared a whole district. Then each farmer was compelled to bear his own loss, for the mutual company could not pay. Eastern capitalists have formed a number of hail insurance companies in the last five years.

Farmers have a belief that hail will follow the same path for three consecutive years. So if a hailstorm destroys a crop they insure heavily for the next two years.

ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOKE

Package She Called Valuable Surprised Lawyers and Bankers When Opened.

There is such a thing as carrying a joke too far. Six years ago an English woman who was travelling in Canada deposited in the vaults of a Toronto trust company a parcel carefully bound and secured with a number of imposing seals. It was under the name of the parcel contained jewels of great value, and therefore it was guarded with zealous care, says the Rochester Post-Express.

A few weeks ago the English woman died, and a clause in her will made mention of the deposit in trust in Toronto. After due process of law it was ordered that the seals be broken in the Canadian city. Heir in the old land and one in a far distant point in Canada sent their respective lawyers to be present at the opening of the valuable package. On the day appointed the lawyers assembled in a private office of the trust company. Here is a correspondent's description of the scene that followed:

"Red seals on the outside of the bundle were first broken, then an array of green colored seals were encountered. After this wrapping came fold after fold of paper. Then the lawyers saw an oblong pasteboard box, also carefully sealed. The excitement was almost intense. Bonds of perspiration stood out on the learned brows of the privileged few present. With the unfolding of each successive wrapping around the box they expected to see the glitter of gold and the luster of diamonds. At last, with nervous fingers, it was opened; the treasure seemed near at hand. Two more folds of paper were undone, and several pairs of regal eyes saw an innocent and faded pair of corsets."

Nothing is known of the motive for leaving the faded pair of corsets in a trust deposit vault. We may assume that the English woman was eccentric and wished to play a prank on her relatives. If so the joke was a success—although she may not be able to appreciate it. There is material for a novel in this incident. Wilkie Collins or Charles Reade would have based an exciting "three decker" on it, and had Conan Doyle foolishly decided not to write more Sherlock Holmes stories he could expand the episode into a most baffling detective problem.

In Wrong Profession.

The proprietor of a theatrical company which played at Kingsfisher lately was arrested for assaulting one of the members of his company and stated on the witness stand that he was a horse doctor. Many of the people who saw his show were willing to believe it and thought that he should have stuck to his original profession. —Kansas City Journal.

WORTH INVESTIGATING.

The use of hand cream separators is very rapidly growing among farmers who milk cows for profit. Dairy men prefer to purchase the cream and be relieved of the work of separating, and it is much more profitable for the farmer to do his own separating, for he saves the skim milk on which he can raise his calves, in addition to which he saves the hauling of his milk, which alone amounts in many cases to the monthly payments required to buy a cream separator. The best time to separate the cream from the milk is while it is fresh and warm. The cream separates easier and a greater percentage is obtained, and the skim milk is left sweet and fresh to be fed to the calves.

The U. S. Cream Separator, sold by the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company, has greatest capacity, skims the cleanest, works the easiest, and lasts the longest. Agents everywhere.

DISEASE DEFINED BY ODOR

Sense of Smell Relied Upon by Experts to Determine Nature of Ailments.

The acuteness of the sense of smell is far greater in many of the lower animals, dogs, for example, than in man, and they employ it in guiding them to their food, in warning them of approaching danger and for other purposes, says the Spatula. The sphere of the susceptibility to various odors is more uniform and extended in man and the sense of smell is capable of great cultivation. Like the other special senses, it may be cultivated by attention and practice. Experts can discriminate qualities of wines, liquors, drugs, etc. Diseases have their characteristic odors.

Persons who have visited many different asylums for the insane recognize the same familiar odor of the insane. It is not insane asylums alone but prisons, jails, workhouses, almshouses, camp, churches, schools and nearly every household, that have characteristic odors. It is when the insane, the prisoners and the soldier are aggregated in large groups or battalions that their characteristic odor is recognized. Most diseases have their characteristic odors and by the exercise of the sense of smell they could be utilized in different diagnosis.

For example, fever has a mousy odor, rheumatism has a copious sour-smelling acid sweat. A person afflicted with pyæmia has a sweet nauseating breath. The rank, unbearable odor of pus from the middle ear tells the tale of the decay of osseous tissue. In scurvy the odor is putrid, in chronic peritonitis musky, in scrofula like stale beer, in intermittent fever like fresh baked brown bread, in fever amoniacal, in hysteria like violets or pineapple. Measles, diphtheria, typhoid fever, epilepsy, phthisis, etc., have characteristic odors.

Health as a Business Asset.

The average man is not accustomed to regard his health as his very best asset, yet that is precisely what it is. The man who will accord due regard to his health, from a strictly business standpoint, will go farther, last longer and accomplish more in the end than one who makes health an after-consideration. Success which is attained at the expense of health is worth absolutely nothing to the man who attains it. There is no pleasure either in the process or in the final result.—St. Louis Republic.

Pennsylvania Products.

Pennsylvania supplied more hemlock bark for tanning purposes in 1905 than any other state, and it also led in the production of wood alcohol and acetate of lime. It produced 7,890,346 bushels of charcoal, but was a little below Michigan in this particular, which is credited with 8,193,387 bushels. The production of hemlock bark in Pennsylvania for 1905 was 379,773 cords.

We give your letter

The same careful attention we would give you if you called in person. Remember this.



Union Assay Office

M. S. HANAUER, P. O. BOX 1448, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

J. V. SADLER, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO THE B. C. MORRIS FLORAL CO.

FLORAL DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS CHOICE CUT FLOWERS

THOS. HODGETT, MANAGER, SALT LAKE CITY

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKES.

Number That Have Shaken the State During Ten Years, 1880, to 1899, Inclusive.

Among the reports of the United States geological survey published in the "nineties" are eight bulletins on the subject of earthquakes in California, which contain accounts of shocks that occurred during the ten years from 1889 to 1899, inclusive. Study of these bulletins shows that there was hardly a single month in all those ten years when seismic disturbances, more or less severe, were not felt along the Pacific coast.

The first of these bulletins (No. 68) was written by Prof. James Edward Keeler, astronomer in charge of earthquake observations at the Lick observatory. Previous to this Prof. E. S. Holden had published, through the California state printing office, a paper which contained a list of the earthquakes that had occurred in California, lower California, Oregon and Washington territory and which gave all the available data up to the end of the year 1888. The next bulletin (No. 95) published by the geological survey was prepared by Prof. Holden. It contained an account of the earthquakes in 1890 and 1891. The other bulletins covering the records for 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and finally 1898, were published as bulletins Nos. 112, 114, 129, 147, 155, and 161, respectively, and all were prepared by Prof. Charles D. Perrine, of the Lick observatory.

The largest and most complete instrument used for recording earthquakes on Mount Hamilton, as described in these bulletins, records the north and south, east and west, and vertical components of the earth's motion separately on a smoked glass plate, which is started by the preliminary tremors of the earthquake and rotates uniformly in about three minutes, the edge of the plate being graduated into seconds at the same time by a clock, which also serves to record the time of occurrence of the shock. This instrument has been called the Ewing seismograph. Another simpler form consists of a heavy "duplex" penulum adjusted to a long period of vibration, with a magnifying pointer or pen, which records on a smoked glass plate both horizontal components of the motion. The vertical components and the time are not recorded. The observatory possesses other seismographs of various patterns, but they are not constantly in use.

PUSHED BUTTON IN VAIN.

Hotel Guest Overlooked the Telephones and "Kicked" to the Clerk.

He walked heavily down the hall, a scowl on his face, his hat pulled down over his eyes and his teeth closed tightly in rage.

"Down," he shouted to the elevator boy loud enough to disturb the other guests of the hotel. "Rotten service, rotten hotel, beats anything I ever went against in my life."

Then he boarded the elevator car and descended to the office floor. He was full of wrath and indignation when he almost ran to the hotel clerk, who stood behind the desk.

"What kind of a hotel is this?" he asked, nearly out of breath. "I've been in hotels before, but I never got such poor service in my life. The service in this joint is the limit."

The clerk smiled pleasantly, yet with a look of uneasiness on his face, and asked:

"Have some of our bell boys been uncivil, sir?"

"Bell boys?" replied the guest at the top of his voice. "That's it. I have been trying to get one for an hour and haven't even seen one. I stood there in my room for half an hour pushing the button and ringing for a bell boy. What did I get? Nothing. Talk about service, I never—"

Now it was the clerk's turn. He said:

"I guess you're from the kerosene circuit, aren't you?" The guest did not understand.

"What do you mean?" he demanded.

"Why, those buttons have been out of service for two years," said the clerk. "This is a modern hotel; we don't use the old antiquated system of so many rings for this and so many rings for that. Use the telephone when you want to communicate with the office."

The guest became meek and walked back to the elevator without making a response.

Eye-Openers.

An aged Scotch minister, about to marry for the fourth time, was explaining his reason to an elder. "You see, I am an old man now, and I can't expect to be here verra lang. When the end comes I would like to have some one to close my eyes." The elder nodded and said: "Ah! weel, minister, I have had two wives, and bath of them opened mine!"

Area of Peru.

In size Peru is fourth among South American republics, its area falling slightly below that of Bolivia. It covers 695,700 square miles, without including certain areas which are in dispute with Bolivia, Ecuador and Chili. It is thus nearly one-fourth the size of the United States, and nearly six times as large as the United Kingdom.

Cabbage-Head.

"I want to get a head of cabbage," said the man who had been sent to market.

"Large or small head?" asked the grocer.

"Oh, about 7 1/4," said the man, absent-mindedly.—Yonkers Statesman.

NOT ALLOWED IN STABLES

Dogs No Longer Considered Good Companions for Fast Trotters.

Dogs are no longer the correct thing as stable companions of horses. Some years ago every trotter or pacer of prominence, and a good many of no distinction, had a faithful dog in its stall, and there was a sort of superstition among trainers that a dogless horse would not amount to much. Real champions always had dogs, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Way back in the days of Goldsmith, Maid, that wonderful mare was accompanied on her travels by a small Scotch terrier, for which the old mare had some affection although she was jealous of the beast, and when 'Old Charlie,' who took care of the mare and slept in the stall with her and the dog, made too much of the terrier, the mare would run the dog out of the place without ceremony. And when finally the dog disappeared for good the mare did not seem to miss it."

Cats take naturally to horses, and most horses like cats. The Godolphin Arabian, founder of the English thoroughbred family of to-day, that figure in Eugene Sue's works as the noblest animal of his kind, had for companion on a cat that slept on the stallion's back and fed from his manger. But in the necessities of modern campaigning cats are too apt to be lost to make them available for horse companions and few are seen, although now and then one turns up at a minor meeting.

At Cleveland a couple of summers ago, one trainer had four tame doves that could not be induced to leave his horses and that when the stable moved from one town to another were always ready to go into their cage for ship ment.

Some trainers object to having dogs with the horses. Peter V. Johnston who has brought out some of the best nags on the harness turf, says no dogs in his. He had one along some years ago and it made friends with the best horse in the string. One day the trotter accidentally stepped on the dog's toes while moving about the stall wherest the cur snapped back and nearly severed a hind tendon for the trotter, ruining a \$10,000 racing proposition in an instant.

John Turner never had a dog along in all the years he campaigned trotters. Also he steered clear of black horses. Not any sable nags in Turner's barn after one year of terrifying experience. He had always known they were bad luck, but that season a patron bought Black Frank, a trotter that looked like the real thing. He went lame before he had been in the barn a day, and then misfortunes followed one another until finally, Nettie, the best trotting race mare of that day, lay down and died. Turner is now with the runners, but his antipathy to black horses is still rampant.

CARRY VERY BIG CARGOES

That Is What the Ships That Sail the Pacific Are Said to Be Doing.

The steam schooner, a vessel whose build and habits are peculiar to the Pacific, often goes to sea "with her loadline over her hatch." Which means, says Ralph D. Paine in Outing, that after her hold has been crammed with cargo, a deckload of lumber is piled half way up the masts, so that her skipper puts out with the water washing green over his main deck, and an occasional comber frisking across his battened hatches.

Along the harbor front of Seattle runs the story of a passenger who loped down to the wharf in a hurry to get aboard a departing steam schooner. He balanced himself on the string-piece for an instant, then hove his gripsack down the only opening in sight. He was about to dive after it when a lounge on the wharf shouted:

"Hi there! Where do you think you're jumpin' to? That's the smoke-stack you tossed your baggage down."

"Hell!" gasped the passenger, "I thought it was the hatch."

The yarn has a slight flavor of exaggeration, but it may serve to hint that the commerce of the Pacific has ways of its own. Until recently another distinctive feature of this shipping was that there seemed so very little of it for so much water.

On a recent voyage the Minnesota carried to the Orient 70 locomotives, more than a hundred railway cars, 10,000 kegs of wire nails, and \$500,000 worth of hardware, machinery, flour and other products of the mills, the mines, the farms and the factories.

In 1897 the total tonnage of American steam vessels engaged in the Pacific ocean was 23,426; in 1905 it had increased to 149,685, by which time more vessels in foreign trade were owned in Washington than in any other state of the union.

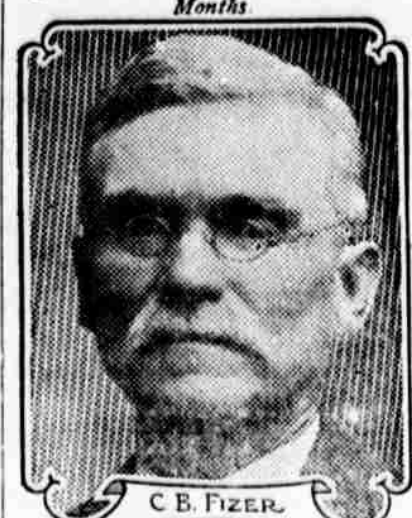
New ships are building to meet new demands, and yet with almost every voyage the liners leave behind them waiting cargoes for which they have no space, whose bulk is measured by hundreds of carloads. In the first half of last year ten ships were filled with freight left behind by steamers out of Seattle and Tacoma.

Struggled, All Right.

Plainness of speech is never to be despised in connection with work of reclamation. "Did you struggle against the consequences of temptation?" inquired a prison visitor. "Yes'm," replied the object of her compassion. "Ah, if you had fought just a little harder you wouldn't be here to-day." "I done th' best I could, ma'am," said the prisoner, modestly; "it took six policemen to get me to the station."—London Standard.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

Suffered Two Years—Relieved In Three Months



Mr. C. B. FIZER, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

writes:

"I have suffered with kidney and bladder trouble for ten years past."

"Last March I commenced using Peruna and continued for three months. I have not used it since, nor have I felt a pain."

"I believe that I am well and I therefore give my highest commendation to the curative qualities of Peruna."

Peruna for Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Geo. H. Simser, Grant, Ontario, Can., writes:

"I had not been well for about four years. I had kidney trouble, and, in fact, felt badly nearly all the time."

"This summer I got so very bad I thought I would try Peruna, so I wrote to you and began at once to take Peruna and Manalin."

"I took only two bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin, and now I feel better than I have for some time."

"I feel that Peruna and Manalin cured me and made a different woman of me altogether. I bless the day I picked up the little book and read of your Peruna."

It is the business of the kidneys to remove from the blood all poisonous materials. They must be active all the time, else the system suffers. There are times when they need a little assistance. Peruna is exactly this sort of a remedy. It has saved many people from disaster by rendering the kidneys service at a time when they were not able to bear their own burdens.

ODD EATING CUSTOMS.

Frazilians never eat when they drink, nor drink when they eat; and the Tartars continually persist in pulling a guest by the ear until he drinks. Maldivians retire to the darkest part of the houses and hang curtains about them, so that none of their fellowmen may see them at their meal.

When they desire to show a mark of great esteem, the negroes of Ardra drink from the same cup at the same time, and the King of Loango used to eat and drink in two separate houses.

The Philippine Islander will not eat a meal alone. Whenever a Filipino finds himself without a companion with whom to share his meal, he will abstain from eating until he has found one.

A strange custom prevails in Kamchataka, where a man who wishes to ascertain a guest invites him into a cabin, which is heated to an excessive temperature, and then presses him with food until he is in a state of torpor. Instances of men dying at these orgies have been known.

The Tahitians, though a naturally sociable race, dine separately. Even the man and his wife do not eat together. Each member of the family has his own food-basket. They take their places about five yards apart, and then, turning their backs to each other, dine amid a profound silence.

BUILDING FOOD

To Bring the Babies Around. When a little human machine (or a large one) goes wrong, nothing is so important as the selection of food to bring it around again.

"My little baby boy fifteen months old had pneumonia, then came brain fever, and no sooner had he got over these than he began to cut teeth and, being so weak, he was frequently thrown into convulsions," says a Colorado mother.

"I decided a change might help, so took him to Kansas City for a visit. When we got there he was so very weak when he would cry he would sink away and seemed like he would die."

"When I reached my sister's home she said immediately that we must feed him Grape-Nuts and, although I had never used the food, we got some and for a few days gave him just the juice of Grape-Nuts and milk. He got stronger so quickly we were soon feeding him the Grape-Nuts itself and in a wonderfully short time he fattened right up and became strong and well."

"That showed me something worth knowing and, when later on my girl came, I raised her on Grape-Nuts and she is a strong healthy baby and has been. You will see from the little photograph I send you what a strong, chubby youngster the boy is now, but he didn't look anything like that before we found this nourishing food. Grape-Nuts nourished him back to strength when he was so weak he couldn't keep any other food on his stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

All children can be built to a more sturdy and healthy condition upon Grape-Nuts and cream. The food contains the elements nature demands, from which to make the soft gray filling in the nerve centers and brain. A well-fed brain and strong, sturdy nerves absolutely insure a healthy body.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."